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No. 1271.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1804.

[VOLUME XIX.]

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804.

Between
John Gray, Plt.
And
Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, Murray, Grinnan and Mundell, Robert Walker and John Scott & Company, Defts.

THE defendant — Barwise,

adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804.

Between
Robert Beverley, Plt.
And
Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, Murray, Grinnan and Mundell, Robert Walker and John Scott & Company, Defts.

THE defendant — Barwise,

adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804.

Between
Brancho, assignee of the estate and effects of William S. Stone, a declared bankrupt, Plt.
And
Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, Defts.

THE defendant — Barwise,

adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of Sept. 1804.

Between
Reuben Garnett, Plt.
And
Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, John Scott, Robert Walker, William S. Stone, Thomas Goodwin, Carter Beverley, George Buckner, David Henderson and Francis Corbin, Defts.

THE defendant — Barwise,

adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 25th day of Sept. 1804.

Between
Seth Barton, Plt.
And
Charles Davis and Thomas Fisher, merchants; Thomas Glenn, Adam Douglass, and Atwell and Smith, Defts.

THE defendants Charles Davis

and Thomas Fisher, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, the 20th day of September, 1804.

Between
Robert Bailey, Plt.
And
John A. Still and Bartlett Still, Defts.

THE defendant John A. Still,

not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of September, 1804.

Between
John Tayloe, Plt.
And
Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, and Robert Walker, Defts.

THE defendant — Barwise,

adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 20th day of September, 1804.

Between
John Brownlow, Plt.
And
Barwise, adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. Robert Patton and Company, and Robert Walker, Defts.

THE defendant — Barwise,

adm'x. of Thomas Barwise, dec. not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that she is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 22d day of September, 1804.

Between
David Briggs, Plt.
And
Gaven Lawson, William Fitzhugh, Thomas Fitzhugh, trustees of Robert Carter, dec. and Robert Carter, Walker R. Carter, John Carter and Charles L. Carter, Defts.

THE defendants Gaven Lawson

and William Fitzhugh, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 21st day of September, 1804.

Between
Clara Horton, Plt.
And
Elijah Horton, Defts.

THE defendant not having entered

her appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 22d day of September, 1804.

Between
Robert Dunbar, Plt.
And
James Home, John Home, George Logan, jun. and Helen his wife, and Alexander Vass, adm'x. of Patrick Home, dec. and James Blair, surviving executor of Henry Mitchell, Decfs.

THE defendants James Home

John Home, George Logan, jun. and Helen his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond the 27th instant.

At the late dwelling-house of Mrs. Mary Walton, dec. in the upper end of Hanover county.

27 likely Virginia-born SLAVES,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys & Girls, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs, the crop of Corn and Fodder, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers on all sums above Ten Dollars, on their giving bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

The EXECUTOR.

Hanover, December 15th, 1803.
N. B. Six per cent. discount will be allowed on all sums above ten dollars, for cash.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 3d day of October, 1804.

BETWEEN
Dudley Hall and Thomas Sprague, Plaintiffs,
AND
Thomas Cocke and Richard Cocke, Defendants.

THE defendant, Thomas Cocke,

whom an attachment for his contempt in not answering the bill of the plaintiffs, had been returned executed, still failing to answer the same, the court, this 3d day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, doth take their bill for confessed, as to that defendant and will proceed, at a future day, to decree the matter thereof, unless the said defendant, on or before the tenth day of the term next after he shall have been served with a copy of this order, show cause to the contrary.

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahomony River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and spacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

November 6th, 1804. (20 N. Law. D. & J. 2am. at. f.)

Fall and Fashionable Goods,

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

IS now opening a general and well selected

Assortment of FALL and FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH, Produce, or at a short credit, by WHOLESALE or RETAIL.

Among which are:
Superfine & coarse Cloths,
Assimines & Coatings,
Manchester & patent Cords,
Swandowns and Flannels,
Rose, point and Judd Blanks,
Boys Morocco Caps,
Ladies Shoes and Slippers,
Steel Backs and Collars,
Oil Cloths and Oil Stones,
Irish Linens and Brown Hollands,
Russia and Irish Sheetings,
German Onaburgs and Tickenburgs,
Chintzes, Calicoes & Cambricks,
India Lustrings and Satinings,
Ironmongery and Cutlery,
Gun Powder and Patent Shot,
Looking-Glasses and Thermometers,
Whips, Spurs, &c. &c. &c.
Nov. 8. 8c

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, before the door of the Union Tavern, on the first day of January next, for likely

Negro Fellows & a Woman,

RELONGING to the estate of William Harris, dec. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

THOMAS HARRIS, Adm'r.

October 19th, 1804. tds

FOR SALE,

On the third day of January next, on the premises,

MY TRACT of LAND in the

county of Gloucester, adjoining the lands of Capt. Thos. Miller, Mr. Gideon Mims, and others, containing between five and six hundred acres, about 5 miles from the court-house, 3 from James River, and 2 from Captain Josiah Leak's manufacturing mill, in a healthy and agreeable neighborhood. The buildings are good and in repair; large and extensive orchards of all kinds of fruit, and is sufficient to work 10 hands; & in good order for cropping. Sixty or seventy bushels of wheat will be sown in good time. One third of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments: the purchaser to give bond with approved security to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid; and a deed of trust on the land as a further security. On the same day and place, will be sold, about 150 barrels of CORN, the crop of FODDER, all the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Plantation Utensils, &c. on 6 months credit, the purchasers to give bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid. WALTER COLES.

Hanover, October 8, 1804. law13c

ALSO—TO BE SOLD.

At the same time and place, FIFTEEN

VALUABLE NEGROES;

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls—on credit of 21 months; the purchaser to give Bond with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

N. B. In order to accommodate purchasers, the Land would be divided into two or three tracts, as those inclined to buy might agree on.

Wm. MOWAN,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKER,

(ONE DOOR BELOW THE EAGLE TAVERN)

REPAIRS Watches and Clocks,

every description, at the shortest notice. W. C. returns his grateful acknowledgments to his Friends and Customers, and hopes to merit a continuance of past favors.

N. B. He has for sale a few good WATCHES, with a variety of CHAINS, SEALS, KEYS, &c.
December 3d, 1804. epf

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned partners in the late concern of Buchanan, Dunlop & Co. at Petersburg 1 of Robert Pollok & Co. at Richmond, and of Dunlop, Pollok & Co. at Manchester, have sold to Mr. James Dunlop, our late partner, in said concerns, the debts now due to, and outstanding at these different establishments; these interested will therefore please to take notice, that hereafter payments are to be made only to the said Mr. James Dunlop, his attorney or attorneys, and to whom those having claims against these concerns will apply for payment.

DAVID BUCHANAN,
By ROBERT POLLOK,
his Attorney.

ROBERT POLLOK.

Virginia, Petersburg, 6th December, 1804. sm

Fifty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid to any person who will deliver to the subscriber in this city, a runaway Negro Boy, named CLAIBORNE, about 17 years of age. He has a long and smiling countenance, small legs, is round shouldered, his colour is between black and mulatto. He has been always employed as a house servant, and does not understand any other kind of business.

He had a great variety of wearing apparel, all of excellent quality, much better than is usually given to servants.

There is a great reason to believe that he has been decoyed or inveigled away by the matter of a northern trading vessel, and it is probable he will endeavor to go to Norfolk or Hampton for the purpose of getting on board; and as he is well acquainted on the stage road, and has very good address, he will probably pass for a free man.

THOMAS GILLIAT.

Richmond, December 11th, 1804. if

Just Published,

And for sale at Ritchie & Worsley's Book-Store,

THE RAINBOW,

SERIES FIRST. 1

Originally published in the Richmond Enquirer.

AN association was formed during the last summer, by a few gentlemen, of whom some are now, and others have been, inhabitants of this city, for the purpose of composing a series of Miscellaneous Essays for the Richmond Enquirer. These Essays were regularly published every Saturday, during the months of August, September and October. The first number appeared on the 11th of August, and the last on the 30th of October. These numbers, taken together in the order in which they were published, will constitute the full series of the Rainbow; and it is this full series which is now presented by the proprietors of the Enquirer to the amateurs of literature, and to its patrons in Virginia. The second series will probably be communicated to the public in the present form, as soon as it shall be completed by the members of the association. Richmond, Dec. 11th, 1804. raw6m.

DOCTOR WILSON,

HAS taken (as a temporary residence) the house lately occupied by Doctor Adams, opposite the Bell Tavern, and intends to combine the Apothecaries business with the practice of Physic. He is now opening a part, and expects by the next arrivals from Philadelphia, the balance of a fresh and very general assortment of Medicines, and other articles in the Apothecaries line, which will be sold at the lowest terms. Orders from the Country, Recipes, &c. will be carefully attended to. Richmond, June 15th, 1804. raw6m.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Debate in committee of the whole, on the Impeachment of Judge Chase.

Monday, December 3.

Mr. Varnum in the chair—The reported articles were read.

Mr. Elliot.—It will be recollected, Mr. Chairman, by every member of the committee who was present at the close of the last session, that upon the report of the committee of enquiry, recommending the impeachment of Judge Chase, no member but myself thought proper to deliver his sentiments. I feel no inclination to retrace the ground which I then occupied in solitude; especially as the opinions which I then advanced remain unaltered. Nor have a I disposition to embarrass the proceedings. I wish, indeed, to simplify them. But I feel it my duty to suggest that course of proceeding, and that mode of decision, which I believe to be demanded equally by our duty to the person accused, to our own consciences, and to our country; and I shall suggest them with confidence rather than with diffidence, because they are so extremely obvious. I believe it to be our duty deliberately to investigate the principles involved in the report, some of which are certainly novel, and to take distinct questions upon each general head of accusation. Because I think Mr. Chase ought to be impeached for two or three misdemeanors. I cannot give my vote in favor of articles accusing him of eight high crimes and thirty or forty misdemeanors. If I should be so fortunate as to be seconded in the opinions which I entertain upon this subject, I will move to amend the report upon the table by striking out that part which relates to the conduct of Judge Chase on the trial of John Fries, and which is now comprised in the first article.

The motion being seconded, Mr. Smith asked if the motion was in order, observing that the report consisted of a number of distinct propositions which he conceived were to be considered in the usual way, article by article, and the question would be, either to concur or non-concur. The gentleman, (Mr. E.) might gratify his zeal in this way, as well as in the mode he had proposed for striking out, and the result would be the same. It would furnish an opportunity for every member to speak for or against each article, as well as to amend any.

Mr. Elliot replied, that he was not zealous of form. His only object was to obtain distinct questions. If the committee of the whole were disposed to pursue the regular mode, he would give it as his opinion that the proper mode of proceeding would be to take the report up, article by article.

The gentleman said the motion to strike out the first

...the case of a bill in order to decide upon its merits—but in independent articles like the present it would be preferable to take the question on concurring, so that the opinion of the committee might be ascertained on each article.

Mr. Smith expressed an indifference as to the mode of decision, but he believed what he had suggested was conformable to all former rules and practices.

Mr. J. Randolph, after a short pause, said, that the question of concurring with the select committee in his opinion ought to be taken on each article, separately, and for his part he had no objection to take it upon each separate member of each article, if any gentleman wished it to be taken in that way.

Mr. Nicholson observing that there was no question before the committee, conceived that one ought to be presented for their decision. He therefore moved that the committee of the whole, concur with the select committee and agree to the first article, which being seconded, the question was put by the Chairman, a division was called for, and 78 members rising in the affirmative, it was carried without reversing the question—78 being more than a majority of the whole house had all the members been present.

The second article under consideration.

Mr. Dawson—This mode of proceeding incurs some difficulty which might be prevented by the motion to strike out, as in the latter case the principle upon which the article is grounded would be tested, and if the principle adopted the phraseology might be varied and amended might be thought proper.

Chairman.—The committee has already determined to proceed in a different manner, it therefore does not rest upon the discretion of the chair.

Mr. Smith suggested the propriety of reading the evidence in support of each article, as there were many gentlemen here who were not present at the last session when the testimony was both read and printed.

Mr. Finley seconded the motion.

Mr. Nicholson.—Reading the testimony will occupy the whole day, it constitutes the volume in my hand (a volume of apparently two hundred pages.)

Mr. Smith would not call for its reading, on his own account; he had already perused the testimony, but there were several gentlemen now present who were not here at the last session, who perhaps have not had an opportunity of seeing the documents, and he believed gentlemen generally voted with more satisfaction on subjects with which they are well acquainted than on those where doubts or apprehensions are entertained. Besides he deemed it more safe and dignified to proceed with caution and due deliberation on so serious a question as that of impeaching a person holding one of the most important stations in the government.

Mr. Nicholson.—The manner of proceeding in the business of impeachment at the last session was, to read such parts of the testimony upon the call of a member as related to the particular article under consideration. He recollected upon the impeachment of Judge Pickens, that the gentleman on the other side of the house from New Hampshire called for reading the particular part of the testimony, most likely to extricate the officer impeached, or produce a conviction in the minds of others such as he felt himself—he hoped the same course of proceeding would be adopted by the committee, and such portions would from time to time be read as members required.

The Chairman put the question on reading the testimony generally, which was lost on the division, being only 40 in the affirmative, and 56 in the negative.

The second article being under consideration,

Mr. Boyle moved to amend the latter part of the article by striking out the words in *italic* and inserting those in *parenthesis*—“John Bassett one of the jury who wished to be excused from serving on the said trial because he had made up his mind as to (that) the publication from which the words charged to be libellous in the indictment were extracted (was within the territory of the United States upon which the said Callender was indicted) &c.” Making the allegation in this way, you will find it fully supported by the testimony, for they are the words of the testimony itself; it is said the 8th juror acknowledged that he had formed an unequivocal opinion that such a book as the “Prospect before Us” came within the sedition law.

Mr. ——— supposed that the rule adopted by the committee against the reading of the general testimony would not prevent particular parts as they apply to particular points from being read, he therefore called for reading so much of the evidence as related to the juror mentioned in the 2d article.

Mr. Nicholson mentioned page 133 of the depositions of the witnesses on the part of the United States as the place where the clerk would find what the gentlemen wanted.

Which being read as follows—

“Perhaps it is not improper here to observe, that the eighth juror answered when the previous question was put to him, that though he had never read or heard the charges in the indictment, and knew not what the traverser had published, yet he had formed an unequivocal opinion, that such a book as ‘The Prospect before Us’ was, came within the sedition law; but no objection was made to him, and he was sworn like the rest.”

Mr. J. Randolph referred to page 59 near the top for corroborative evidence.

The Clerk read the following:

“One of the jury, John Bassett, stated that he was unwilling to serve, having made up his mind as to the book called ‘The Prospect, &c.’ but as he acknowledged that he had not formed and delivered an opinion concerning the charges in the indictment, because in fact he knew not what they were, his objection was over-ruled.”

And also from page 61, as follows:

“It is to be observed that Mr. Bassett, who had been summoned on the jury, seemed to have considerable scruples at serving, and stated that he had expressed some opinion as to the ‘Prospect before Us.’ Judge Chase, however, declared Mr. Bassett a good juror; and he was sworn and acted as a juror.”

Mr. J. Randolph thanked his friend from Kentucky for every suggestion tending to improve the report of the committee, confident that his motives were highly commendable. The report has been referred by the house to a committee of the whole for the purpose of obtaining by a full, fair and free discussion, two objects; first, to determine whether the charges exhibited, are such as the house are willing to prefer against the person impeached, and in order if they be found incorrect, to make them as perfect as possible. On both these points I invite discussion in the name of the select committee, who brought in this report. At the same time I wish to suggest to my friend (Mr. Boyle) the propriety of re-examining this idea, and ascertaining whether the eighth juror alluded to in the account of Callender's trial is the juror mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Hay, and of Mr. Nicholas. These gentlemen mention the juror by name. Mr. Robinson's account of the trial mentions him by number. Now if it should appear that the eighth juror was not Mr. Bassett, must not the article fall to the ground, if the proposed alteration should take place. I think it one of the strongest circumstances in this article, that a juror was compelled to serve after stating that he had made up his mind as to the criminal offence on the question he was about being sworn well and truly to try. The committee will perceive a considerable variation between the testimony in page 133 and 56. In the first the writer introduces ‘with a parenthesis’ not improper here to observe, that the eighth juror answered when the

previous question was put to him, that though he had never read the indictment, yet he had formed such an opinion that such a book as the ‘Prospect before Us’ came within the sedition law. This I believe is the amount of what is said in that page, and it appears from this to be an incidental circumstance only; whereas, if you turn to page 56, it is there stated with the clearest precision, that he was unwilling to serve, because he had made up his mind on the book called the Prospect before Us. It does not appear to be drawn from him by the previous question; but it does appear fully and unequivocally to be of his own mere motion, a conscientious scruple to try what he had already passed judgment upon. In my opinion the report is better as it stands than it would be with the alteration, and I submit to my friend from Kentucky (Mr. Boyle) whether it would not be better to let the article stand, rather than fall before the senate, if it should turn out the 8th juror and Mr. Bassett are different persons.

Mr. Boyle had heard no objection but which might be obviated by another amendment that was to strike out the name of John Bassett, and then would apply to the jurymen who had used the expression.—In that case the house might rely in sustaining their impeachment before the senate upon the evidence, as well of page 433 as on that of 56. He moved to strike out ‘John Bassett.’

Mr. Nicholson did not think it necessary that the words proposed to be stricken out should be struck out. He thought that under the words contained in this article, as it stood, it would be perfectly regular and proper, even on a trial proceeding before the senate to give in evidence the testimony alluded to in page 133. And he had no doubt but that the senate would admit all evidence of this kind to have its proper weight, because it seems to be universally admitted, and has been long understood, that in proceedings by way of impeachment, that technical precision is not required, which is required by our courts of law on indictment. This mode is very well known, and may be adopted by those who think it necessary; for his part he did not think it necessary.

Mr. Boyle withdrew his motion for the present.

The question was now taken on the second article, and carried—eighty members rising in the affirmative.

The third article before the committee.

Mr. J. Randolph read the following testimony in support of this article, viz.

“When the trial commenced, Col. John Taylor, of Caroline, was introduced as a witness for the prisoner. I believe he was sworn. The counsel wished to interrogate him. This they were not permitted to do, until they had stated the points to which his evidence related. They were then obliged by Mr. Chase, to reduce the questions which they wished to propound to Col. Taylor, to writing, and then to submit them to his inspection, that he might determine whether they should be propounded or not.

“Col. Taylor's evidence was rejected.

“The ground of this opinion, as stated by Mr. Chase, was this: That Col. Taylor could not prove the whole of one charge. The charge was, the Judge (Chase) said, ‘that the President was a professed aristocrat—that he had proved faithful and serviceable to the British interest.’ Proving half, he said, was doing nothing; both facts must be proved. It was contended, on the part of the prisoner, that if it was necessary to prove both facts by the same witness, the charge in both points would be proved by the testimony of Col. Taylor. He would prove that Mr. Adams had professed aristocratical opinions; and that he had proved faithful and serviceable to the British interest, in the way meant by the ‘Prospect, &c.’ by voting against the sequestration law, and the law suspending all intercourse with Great Britain. The Judge (Chase) stated that the evidence was inadmissible, that the counsel knew it to be so, and that they only wanted to deceive and to mislead the populace.”

And afterwards he added the following, viz.

“Interrogatory 4th. Did Mr. Chase refuse to the prisoner the testimony of a witness, because he, the said witness, could not prove the truth of all the facts set forth, and upon which the indictment was grounded?”

“Answer. After the jury in Callender's case were sworn, Col. Taylor, of Caroline, who attended as a witness, in consequence of a subpoena served upon him on behalf of Callender, was called to the book and sworn in the usual form. Judge Chase at this moment asked, with considerable haste and eagerness of manner, what the counsel expected to prove by the witness? He was informed that they meant to ask him whether Mr. Adams had not avowed in his presence, sentiments inimicable to a republican form of government, and whether he had not, whilst Vice-President, give the casting vote to the senate against the sequestration of British debts, and against the suspension of intercourse with Great Britain. Judge Chase demanded that the counsel should take in writing the questions meant to be asked. The counsel for the defendant opposed this, because, although a number of witnesses had been examined on the part of the United States, no similar requisition had been made with respect to them, because it was contrary to the practice in the state courts, and because also it was unreasonable in itself, and calculated to subject every question of fact to the controul of the court. Judge Chase, however, insisted that the questions should be submitted to his previous decision. They were accordingly put in writing, and were as follow, to wit:

“1. Did you ever hear Mr. Adams express any sentiments favorable to monarchy or aristocracy—and what were they?”

“2. Did you ever hear Mr. Adams, whilst Vice-President, express his disapprobation of the funding system?”

“3. Do you know whether Mr. Adams did in the year 1794, vote against the sequestration of British debts, and for stopping all intercourse with Great Britain?”

“After having examined the questions, Judge Chase declared that col. Taylor's evidence was inadmissible. He declared that no evidence could be received that did not justify the whole charge. The charge, said he, is, that the traverser said of

the President, he is a professed aristocrat, and has proved faithful to the British interest—now you must prove both points, or you prove nothing; and as your evidence relates to one only, it cannot be received—you must prove all or none. This was in substance, and it is believed the precise words in which Judge Chase stated his objection to col. Taylor's evidence. The counsel asked the judge whether they could not be allowed to prove part of a charge by one witness, and part by another? To this Judge Chase replied, that if the counsel could prove the whole of any one charge by col. Taylor, they might do it, otherwise they should not examine him. The counsel contended that col. Taylor's evidence applied to the whole of the charge which the judge had stated in his opinion.—That they meant to prove by him, that the President had professed anti-republican sentiments, and had proved faithful and serviceable to the British interest, in the sense in which those expressions were used in the Prospect. The judge, however, adhered to his determination to exclude the evidence; and col. Taylor retired from the court with evident marks of astonishment.”

The question was taken upon the third article, without a division, and carried.

The fourth article being before the committee, it was considered by paragraphs.

Mr. J. Randolph.—The testimony in support of the first paragraph has been read on the preceding article; it is that part of Mr. Nicholson's testimony stating the demand of Judge Chase that the counsel should state in writing the questions meant to be asked.

The chairman proceeded to read the second paragraph, and

Mr. J. Randolph read in its support, the following affidavit:

City of Richmond, to wit:

This day James Thompson Callender, made oath before me, a magistrate for the said city, that William Gardner, Tench Cox, Judge Bee, Timothy Pickens, William B. Giles, Stevens Thomson Mason, and General Blackburn, he believes to be material witnesses in his defence, against an indictment found against him during the present term of the circuit court of the United States for the middle circuit, Virginia district.—That William Gardner, aforesaid, resides, he believes, in Portsmouth, in the state of New-Hampshire.—That Tench Cox, aforesaid, resides in Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania;—That Judge Bee resides, the deponent hath understood, in South Carolina, but in what part of the state he knows not;—That Timothy Pickens, aforesaid, resided of late in Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, but where he resides at this time, the deponent does not know;—That William B. Giles, aforesaid, he hath understood, since he hath been furnished with a copy of the indictment, and since the said Giles had left town, resides in the county of Amelia, and that General Blackburn resides in the county of Bath.

“The said James Thompson Callender further declares, that he expects to prove by the said Wm. Gardner, and that he verily believes that he shall prove by the said William Gardner, that the said William Gardner was commissioner of loans for the state of New-Hampshire, under the government of the United States, and that he was turned out of this said office of commissioner of loans, because he, the said Gardner, refused to subscribe an address circulated in the town of Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, and presented to the President of the United States, in the year 1798, at the instance of several inhabitants of the said town; in which address, unequivocal approbation of the conduct of the said President in the administration of the United States is expressed.

“2d. The said James Thompson Callender also declares on oath;—That he verily believes that he shall prove by the evidence of Tench Cox aforesaid, that he, the said Tench Cox, in the year 1798, held an important office under the government of the United States, to wit, commissioner of the revenue, from which office the said Cox was ejected by the said President of the United States; because he did not approve the measures of his, the said President's administration, or the principles on which it was conducted.

“That he verily believes he shall be able to prove by the evidence of Judge Bee, that he did receive from the President of the United States, in the year 1799, a letter in which he, the said President, did advise and request the said Judge Bee, then acting in his judicial character, to deliver to the consul of the British nation, in Charleston, Jonathan Robbins, alias Thomas Nash, who had been apprehended and carried before the said judge, on a charge of murder committed on the high seas, on board the British frigate Hermione.

“He farther deposes on oath, that he verily believes that he shall be able to prove by the evidence of Timothy Pickens, that the President of the United States was in possession of dispatches from Mr. Vans Murray, American minister in Holland, containing assurances on the part of the French republic, that ambassadors from the United States would be received in a way satisfactory to the people and government of the United States, many weeks while Congress was in session, before he communicated the same to Congress.

“The deponent further faith, that he verily believes that he shall be able to prove by the evidence of Stevens Thomson Mason and William B. Giles that John Adams, president of the United States, has unequivocally avowed in conversation with them, principles utterly incompatible with the present constitution of the United States, principles which could not be carried into operation under any political institution without the establishment of a direct, powerful and dangerous aristocracy; that he declared in direct terms to the said Stevens Thomson Mason, that he had no more idea that the present federal constitution could for any length of time, controul the people of the United States, than that it could controul the motions of the planets; that he also declared to the said Stevens T. Mason, that he had no more idea that a political society could exist without a distinction of ranks, than that an army could exist without officers; and also that he can prove by the said William B. Giles, that the president of the United States has avowed in conversation with him a sentiment to this effect, that he thought the executive department of the United States ought to be vested with power to direct and controul the public will.

“That this deponent verily believes that he shall be able to prove by gen. Blackburn, that he did on the day of in the year 1793, receive an address from John Adams, president of the United States, in answer to the field officers of Bath county, in which the said president does avow, that there was a party in Virginia which deserved to be humbled into dust and ashes before the indignant frowns of their infatuated and offended country.

“And this deponent further faith, that he is advised and believes that it is material to his defence by the indictment aforesaid, that he should procure authentic copies of sundry answers made by the president of the United States to addresses from the inhabitants of the United States in various parts thereof, which authentic copies he cannot procure, so as to be in readiness for trial during the present term.

“He also faith, that he is advised and doth believe that a certain book entitled ‘an Essay on Canon and Feudal Law,’ or entitled in words to that purport, ascribed to the president of the U. States, and of which he believed the president is the author, is material to his defence, and that he cannot procure a copy of the same, and evidence to prove that the said president is the author thereof, without being allowed several weeks and perhaps months for the purpose.

“He farther faith, that he is told by the counsel who means to appear for him, that they cannot possibly be prepared to investigate the evidence relating to the several charges in the indictment, even if all the persons and documents wanted were upon the spot.

May 12th, 1800.

District of Virginia, } to wit.
5th Circuit.

“I certify that the foregoing is truly copied from the original in my office.

WILL. MARSHALL,
Clerk. Ct. of the United States, 5th Circuit,
Va. Dt.”
(To be continued.)

THE PUBLIC
Are requested to take Notice, that
Mr. Stewart's Lyceum in the Capitol,
Will open in future at Six o'clock instead
of Seven in the evening.

Public Examination.
THE private Examination which J. OGILVIE intended to have held on Wednesday last was unavoidably postponed: This afternoon, in the Capitol, at half after 4 o'clock, one of the junior classes will be examined in Grammar, Ethics, and the two first books of Euclid's Elements, for the purpose of exhibiting an experimental specimen of the course pursued in this school. Exercises in Elocution, principally from Glover's Leonidas, will also be recited. The citizens of Richmond, and such of the members of the Legislature, as may feel an interest in the education of youth, are respectfully invited to visit the Capitol on this occasion.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,
RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Alexander, from London, a fresh assortment of GARDEN SEEDS: He has likewise lately received from Philadelphia, an assortment of GRASS SEEDS, which are warranted to be of the last Summer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed-Store, on the Main-street, for ready money only—viz.

Red and white Clover Seed	Early and late Cucumbers.
Lucern and Timothy.	Red and Orange Carrot.
Rye-grass and Burnet.	Cresses and Pepper grass.
Saintfoin & Burden Grass.	Early Frising, Horstrop, and
Fuize or When Seed.	green Prussian Peas.
Spring Tares, or Vetches.	Dwarf Marrow fat do.
Kemp, Flax & Rape Seed.	Spanish M-ratto do.
Canary and Spinnage do.	Early and late Yark Cabb-
White and brown M-ratto do.	hage.
Large Norfolk and Summer	Early and late sugar loaf do.
Turnip Seed.	Early & late Battersea do.
Green & white Asparagus.	Green & yellow Savoy do.
Large Cabbage and Roman	Large white winter do.
Lettuce.	Large white Scotch do.
Grand Admiral and Dutch	Flat Dutch & Madeira do.
do.	Red Dutch (no pickle) do.
Green and white Coo do.	Broad's Sprouts do.
Imperial Lettuce.	Coleworth, early and late
Salmon and scarlet Radish.	Cauliflower.
White Turnip and black	Green and white Brocoli.
winter Radish.	Salsafri and Nasturtium.
Blood red Beet and solid	Red, Madeira and silver
Celery.	skin Onion.
Large Parsnip.	

With an assortment of
FLOWER SEEDS:
Painted Flower Pots, Glass Flower Bottles, Jars and
Brass, in sets; and large red Garden Pots and Pans,
&c.
December 15th, 1804.

Runaways in the City Jail.

DAVY, a Negro man, 5 feet 7 inches high, says he belongs to Mr. Caleb Kille, or Kille, of the county of Amherst, on Pedley river, about 10 miles from James river, and so from the court house, and was hired this year to Lavender London, as a boatman. His owner is requested to send for him, to
WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.
Richmond, December 12, 1804.

JOHN, a yellowish Negro, about 23 or 24 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, has a good set of teeth, and is likely, says he belongs to Mr. John Standup, or Standolph, a German, who lives about 10 miles beyond Lexington in the county of Rockbridge, not far from General Bowyer's. He says he was going down below York-Town to see his relations, when apprehended about ten miles from the city. His owner is requested to send for him, and upon proving his property, will be delivered, by
WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.
Richmond, December 12, 1804.

HARRY, sometimes calls himself Harry Jackson, and pretends to be a free man, but is well known to be a slave. He was sold last spring, out of the estate of Otho Byrd, Esq. deceased, by Mr. Theo. Armistead, merchant, in Norfolk, to some gentleman residing in the lower counties of N. Carolina. He is a very likely yellow fellow, 5 ft. 5 inches and a quarter high, and well known in Norfolk and this city. His owner is requested to come or send for him, add on proving his property, will be delivered, by
WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.
Richmond, December 13, 1804.

Blank Bills of Exchange,
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

The Virginia Gazette.

RICHMOND:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1864.

City of Washington, December 11.

A message was received from the Senate on Monday the 10th inst. transmitting a resolution of the High Court of Impeachment, ordering that the Secretary of the Senate should issue a summons to Samuel Chase, esq. one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the United States, to appear and answer to certain articles of impeachment, exhibited against said judge by the House of Representatives, and that the summons should be returnable on the second day of January next.

A transport has arrived at New-Orleans, from Jamaica, with two hundred troops on board, belonging to the late army of St. Domingo. She was bound originally to Havre-de-Grace. These men took possession of the ship off the Balize, and conducted her to Plaquemine, where they landed, with the consent of the officers, and were proceeding to New-Orleans along the banks of the river. It is thought that the introduction of these would increase the disturbances that prevailed there.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Mississippi, to his friend in Lexington, dated 20th October.

"The ravages of the yellow-fever in New-Orleans, during the last summer, may, in a great measure, be attributed to the great concourse of strangers and adventurers, who, attracted by the hope of rapidly accumulating fortunes, had crowded into the city. The want of airy and wholesome lodgings, the mental anxiety produced by the fear of diseases, the want of funds, and the failure of raising their golden dreams, in some instances generated fever, and in many produced a fatal termination of it. The number of professional men who have inconsiderately crowded into that city, is astonishing—it is as asserted, that not less than one hundred lawyers and physicians already reside in that place where the population does not exceed 10,000 inhabitants—and what is more astonishing, few of these have acquired the language, without a correct knowledge of which, neither profession can be successfully pursued. Incapable of meeting the daily accruing expenses of an expensive place, many must necessarily undergo the most painful reflections, and fall victims to the first attack of disease."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Sept. 24.

"We remain precisely in the same state as twelve months ago, that is we are firmly persuaded the French dare not make the attempt.—We hear less—we know less—we care less—and we fear no more about them than you do in America. We have had a most remarkable fine harvest—only one day rain during the months of August and September. The crops are estimated a good average crop. We have had but few failures in the commercial world of late; and in general, confidence was not ever at a higher pitch. Money is not scarce, nor is it plenty."

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.
LIBERTY OR DEATH.
IMPERIAL DECREE.

Jacques, Emperor of Hayti, directs the following Ordinance to be carried into effect throughout his dominion.

All vessels, to whatever nation belonging, that shall introduce spirituous liquors into this Island, shall be liable to pay a duty of two dollars per gallon, on the liquor thus imported.

The General Minister of the Finances, is specially charged with the execution of this decree, and the General and other military authorities are directed to aid and assist in carrying the same into effect.

Done at the Imperial Palace of Dessalines, the 22nd day of September, in the first year of independence and of our reign.

By the Emperor DESSALINES,
BOISROND-TONNERRE.

The following extract of a letter, the subject of which we are unable to explain or account for, was handed to us this morning, by a respectable gentleman, to whom it was addressed by his correspondent, an American, then resident in the Island of Dominique.

"DOMINIQUE, 3d Nov. 1864.

"This port was closed yesterday against all American cargoes of every description, this I am informed is to be the case in all the British Islands.—The cause of this procedure is not known here, some suppose it owing to the application of the Irish merchants.

LANCASTER, DECEMBER 7.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

Yesterday at noon, his Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania delivered in the Chamber of the House of Representatives the following Address to both branches of the Legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The constitution of the state by directing an annual session of the legislature, recognizes the policy of frequent enquiries into the operation of the existing system of our laws, and into the means suggested by experience for promoting the welfare of the community. It is our lot however, under the auspices of a beneficent providence to find that whether we view what has been done, or consider what remains to do, there is little to lament in the past, or to apprehend in the future. As a member of the Union, Pennsylvania eminently participates in the estimation which the American character has attained abroad, and in the prosperity which the national government has produced at home. As a distant commonwealth her institutions offer ample encouragement to virtue and industry; afford perfect security to person and property; exact from her magistrates the essential qualifications of probity and grace; and confer

upon her citizens the inestimable blessings of liberty and order. This scene, the practical development of the principles of our revolution every republican must contemplate with gratitude and delight; every patriot will be solicitous to preserve and perpetuate.

The successful labours of your predecessors having thus, gentlemen, matured the subjects and diminished the cares of legislation, it is our less arduous, though important task to guard with vigilance, prudence and fortitude the palladium of our political and social happiness. The necessities of an expanding population, the varying influence of external commerce, the gradual augmentation of internal wealth and in short the inevitable vicissitude of human affairs, will forever claim from the guardians of the public weal a pure and zealous attention.—The good works of our ancestors should not be suffered to mould into decay. The imperfections of our legal code should be amended with a respectful though steady hand. The charms of novelty should not be permitted so far to fascinate as to give to mere innovation the semblance of reform. And in transacting the business of ages, in framing laws for posterity as well as for ourselves, we disregard the precepts of wisdom, interest and honor, unless we dismiss the desultory passions and prejudices of the day.

Under just impressions of public duty I am confident, gentlemen, you are now assembled, and in obedience to a constitutional injunction I proceed to communicate more particularly such information of the state of the commonwealth as appears to merit a place in your deliberations.

The afflictions to which Philadelphia has been repeatedly exposed naturally excited a sympathizing interest of the opening of every legislative session for several years; and therefore I derive peculiar pleasure from the present opportunity to announce that the health of our commercial capital has been uninterrupted by any pestilential calamity during the late summer and autumn. The circumference and firmness of the board of health have undoubtedly contributed in a great degree to prevent and repel the approaches of disease; and the plans of the board which are still in operation will, it is hoped, justify at a period not very distant, (at least as soon as the wars of the nations, with whom we trade shall terminate) a relaxation in the rigour of the existing law of quarantine. In the mean time a prompt and uniform acquiescence in so severe but so necessary a restraint upon commerce affords an additional proof of the public spirit of our merchants.

The commission which issued under authority of an act of the general assembly to settle the claims of property and commutation within the seventeen townships of Luzerne county will soon be brought to a fair, a satisfactory, and a salutary conclusion. The reasons which lead to that conciliatory course of proceeding do not however, exist in the case of the lawless attempts throughout the neighbouring county under a spurious title, to seize the soil, and brave the authority of the state. It has indeed been intimated that a returning sense of honesty and duty promises to supersede the obligation of enforcing in that quarter obedience to the law by the power of the government; but if this hope is not speedily realized, I shall again press the subject on your attention, least a longer forbearance should be deemed a direction of the right, or an acknowledgment of the inability of the commonwealth.

During your recess I have transferred the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of the six per cent stock of the United States, the property of this state, to the Philadelphia Bank, in conformity to the act of the 15th of March last. Fifteen field pieces of brass have been purchased for the militia; and generally the duties devolved upon the Executive magistracy by acts of the legislature have been punctually performed. A communication from the Governor of Massachusetts transmitting a legislative proposition for an amendment to the constitution of the United States; and a communication from the Governor of the State of Kentucky relative to the improvements of the navigation of the river Ohio, have been received by me, and will be presented for your consideration.

There are many other subjects upon the journals of the two houses that will undoubtedly engage your attention, but it is incumbent on me to entreat the most favourable interposition of your authority for those cardinal institutions (I mean the courts and the militia) from which principally result the happiness and the independence of the people. It is impossible to add to the sense, or to my former declarations of the sense that I feel of the necessity to invigorate the administration of justice by a radical change in the organization of the county courts; by an immediate augmentation of the number of the judges of the supreme court of errors and appeals. While these improvements are wanting it is unjust to ascribe to any other cause the embarrassment or the clamor of suitors, the delay or the oppression of the laws.

Of the conduct of the militia it would be ungrateful to speak in any terms but those of respect and praise. Exertions more spirited and efficient could not be displayed by individuals aware of the importance of their services, and anxious to merit the confidence of their country. I am persuaded, indeed, that with an adequate pecuniary aid from the public treasury to furnish the necessary equipments and implements of war, Pennsylvania will be ready on every emergency to support the standard of the union with her full quota of armed and disciplined freemen. I will only add on this subject that it rests with you to comply with the requests of the act of congress passed the second day of March 1863.

The act for the inspection of butter exported from the river Delaware is now in successful operation; permit me to suggest the propriety of subjecting Lord to the like inspection, and of extending the law to the river Ohio.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The proper offices have been directed to exhibit to the legislature an estimate of the expenses that will be incurred in the course of the current year, to maintain the government, and to meet the public engagements; particularly in relation to the compromise with the Pennsylvania patentees of land in the seventeen townships of Luzerne coun-

ty; and I am happy to inform you that from a comparative view of those expenses, with the product of our present revenues, it will appear that no auxiliary fund will be necessary.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In manifesting the gratitude we feel for the prosperous condition of our public affairs; nothing can be more acceptable to divine providence; nothing more beneficial to our country; nothing more honorable to ourselves than the cultivation of "peace on earth and good will towards men." In the complete possession of civil and religious liberty as a community, and entitled to equal rights of opinion and of action as individuals, we can only endanger or impair the enjoyment of such advantages by indulging petty jealousies, dissensions and feuds.—At this period of republican triumph and splendor, a rational mind can hardly ideal conceive a motive for discontent or animosity; though it trembles at the probable consequences of distrust and disunion (by whatever cause produced) among the genuine friends of American Independence. Elevated however, gentlemen, as you are by popular confidence to a station of high trust and responsibility, our fellow-citizens justly hope from your wisdom, not only a faithful performance of the ordinary task of legislation, but a parental influence to inculcate by precept and example, the principles of mutual deference and respect; so that social and political concord may be permanently established upon the basis of a common interest. In this and in every other work that you shall undertake for the public good, be assured of my respectful and zealous co-operation.

Lancaster, Dec. 7, 1861.

Continuation of Foreign Intelligence by the ship Thomas Wilson, arrived at Norfolk, from London.

LONDON, October 18.

That the differences with Russia will be adjusted without an appeal to arms, we cannot believe: because we cannot believe that Russia will recede from the demands she has urged with such decision, and because we know that with the greater parts, if not with all those demands, Bonaparte has positively refused compliance. But we can easily see the reason that have induced the Paris papers to encourage the idea of an adjustment of the differences.—The government wish to avoid every thing that may diminish the rejoicings, or dim the lustre of the imperial coronation; but to our great surprise, the Paris letters state, that the preparations for the coronation will not be completed by the 9th of November. It is meant to defer the ceremony?—The Pope has been taken suddenly ill. Bonaparte means, perhaps, to postpone his coronation till his recovery. Is the Pope's illness a political one, and does he wish to avoid the degradation of being ordered to Paris to crown an Usurper, and an Assassin?—If Bonaparte suspects that to be the case, he will send him a physician who will soon ease him of all his cares, and make way for another Pope of a less scrupulous disposition—perhaps the Cardinal Maury. The sacred College may rely upon it, that Bonaparte will have a Pope to crown him.

The Dutch papers to the 15th, which arrived last night, do not mention any thing of the intended confiscation of British produce. But letters of the 13th positively state, that it was intended to confiscate all British Colonial produce, as well as manufactures; and that a cordon of French troops had been established, for the purpose of preventing the introduction of either one or the other, or of British property of any kind into the Republic.

(Courier.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 31.—The violation of treaties which our Government permits, in allowing Russian ships of war to pass the Bosphorus, with the troops which that nation successively sends to the ancient Venetian Islands, and the disturbances which have already taken place in the Morea, do not claim the whole of our attention. Profiting by the ascendancy she has already acquired, Russia snatches from us almost all our commerce, and our ships now navigate in the Archipelago under Russian colours. We perceive all this, but can apply no remedy.—The situation of Wallachia and Moldavia is not less the object of our inquietude. These provinces, which may be considered as the same country, have lately acquired much importance in the politics of Oriental Europe. Since the partition of Poland, these countries have become the principal frontier of Turkey, with respect to Russia, as they formerly were with respect to Austria. The conquest of the Crimea and Turkish possessions on the Black Sea, joined to the distracted state of Egypt, render the agricultural productions of Wallachia and Moldavia indispensable for the provisioning of Constantinople. It is obvious, however, from the situation of these provinces external and internal, that their seizure is planned, and may be accomplished by the slightest means. Since the year 1772, Russia has either openly claimed the possession of these two provinces, or insisted upon their independence. By treaties concluded between the Porte and Russia, the Turkish Government engages not to disturb the exercise of the Greek religion in these provinces; to allow rank to the Ecclesiastics of that Church; to allow the Prince of Wallachia and the Prince of Moldavia to have each a Minister residing at Constantinople, and considered as enjoying the respects due to that character by the rights of nations, &c. Austria is not precisely in this aggressive attitude. In 1774, however, she obtained, through the interested complaisance of Russia, and the submission of the Turks, a portion of Moldavia (Bukovina). This cession rendered her mistress of the territory embraced by Syrette, the natural barrier of the two Empires. Thus the tide of spoliation flows rapidly on the Ottoman Empire, and that power, which is, as it were, already submerged by the always increasing civilization of the adjacent States, may disappear in a moment from the political world.

The internal situation of these provinces shows the anxiety of Russia to insinuate herself into their administration; but the devotion of their princes to the views of that power has not hitherto been the object of the paying the way for her ambition. The two Hospodars take care to have the means of in-

forming the Ottoman ministry of all the political events of Europe. There is no point in which they have not agents. They receive the principal gazettes, from which they make extracts, which are translated into the Turkish language, and dispatched to Constantinople. This correspondence employs four or five couriers a month. It would be difficult to form an idea of the care which the Hospodars take to be informed of every thing, and to communicate their information promptly to the Turkish ministry. This forms their principal recommendation to the Porte.—It will be recollected that on the death of Catherine II, the Porte received intelligence of that event five days before the Russian ambassador; and that it was the Prince of Moldavia who sent the account. It is easy to perceive that the princes, by means of correspondence, and their secret communications with persons at Constantinople, acquired an influence over the opinion and the determinations of the Divan; and that Russia, by making the power which the Turkish government disposes of these princes react upon itself, increases and consolidates her ascendancy, and eternizes the state of dependency, in which she holds the Ottoman Porte. The Russian consul general at Jassy is another instrument by means of which his government exerts its over those provinces its bonds of sovereignty. The consul general displays there the representation of a minister, and the means he has at his disposal erect him into a power of the state. The number of persons he protects are more than 4000, among whom the Russian subjects form but a very small number. By one of the articles of the last treaty, the inhabitants had the power, during fifteen months, of removing and placing themselves under the Russian government. Advantage was taken of this circumstance to reduce all the Rajahs of any importance, and even some of the Boyards. After the expiration of so long a period, the acquisition of new subjects was not renounced. It is sufficient that the Rajahs pass into one of the towns of Russian Poland, and assume there a Russian title, to enable them, on their return, to place themselves under the protection of the consul general, without any opposition or observation on the part of the prince. All the principal merchants are under the Russian protection, which they always solicit, on account of the obsequious deference paid to the agent of that power, and the favour which those enjoy who trade under his sanction. The inferior merchants, who are not directly protected by the Russian minister, attach themselves to the principal Russian passports, in consequence of which, they receive Russian passports, and complete protection.

NOTICE.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

Richmond, December 13, 1864.

GENERAL meeting of the Stock-

holders will be held at the Bank-house, on the first Monday in January next, for the purpose of electing Directors for Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Fredericksburg, and for other purposes relative to the affairs of the Corporation.

In order that a list of the share-holders may be exhibited, those persons who have not sent in the receipts granted by the commissioners for receiving subscriptions, are requested to transmit them by the day above mentioned, together with the Cashier's receipts for the second instalment; when new receipts will be issued, in lieu thereof, by the President.

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH, Cashier.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, Dec. 13, will be presented, the Play of

The Stranger.

To which will be added the Farce of

No Song no Supper.

Doors to be opened at half past 5—and performance to begin at half past 6 precisely.

ADMITTANCE—ONE DOLLAR.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Davis's Printing Office; at Mr. Pritchard's Book-Store, and at the Office of the Theatre.

NEIL M'COULL,

HAS received his FALL SUPPLY of DRY GOODS.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1864.

SUWARKOW BOOT LEGS.

For sale, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, a handsome assortment of

CALF, SEAL, and

CORDOVAN & MOROCCO LEGS;

At the subscriber's Suwarkow Boot Leg Manufactory, No. 38, Vandewater street, New York. [ep2m]

JOHN GRAINGER.

A SCHOOL.

A YOUNG Man, who has the most satisfactory testimonies of his acquirements as a scholar and the morality of his character, wishes to establish a SCHOOL between Rockets and the Market, near the foot of Adams's hill, for the purpose of teaching the English, Latin and Greek Languages, grammatically, together with Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, &c. The School will commence on the 1st day of Jan. 1865, provided the number of twenty scholars could be obtained.—After the number proposed are obtained, no more will be received. Terms of tuition made known on application. Those gentlemen who feel disposed to encourage the School by sending their children, will be so good as to leave their names, together with the number of students, by the 25th of the present month, with Robert Davis, a short distance below the Market, where further information may be had, if required.

N.B.—Should the number of students not be obtained by the first day of January, the Young Man wishes to be employed as a tutor in some respectable family for six months or a year.

Richmond, December 13th, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers and members of the Mutual Insurance Company against fire on goods and furniture in the state of Virginia, are hereby requested to attend their annual general meeting, to be held agreeable to their constitution, on the second Wednesday in January, which will be the 9th day of next month, by 10 o'clock, a.m. at the General Office of Insurance, in the city of Richmond.

W. F. AST, Principal Agent M. I. C.
Richmond, 12th December, 1864.

BLOCK & JUDAH,
Have received a General Assortment of
FALL & WINTER
GOODS;
Which they are now selling at their usual low
prices, for cash or produce.
Among which are—
Superfine and coarse Cloths,
Cassimeres, Seawoods and Toinlets,
Fancy Coat and Vests,
Coatings; Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Silk, cotton and worsted Hose,
Silk, kid and cotton Gloves,
Bandanna and Romal Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Nov. 19, 1864.

The Subscriber has opened a
Broker's Office,
OPPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the
counting house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos
Ladd. All business confided to him will be trans-
acted with strict fidelity.
THOMAS NORVELL,
Richmond, October 1, 1864.

FAMILY FLOUR.
A **CONSTANT** supply of **FLOUR** of a superior
quality, for family use kept for sale by
GEORGE WATT.
Richmond, March 5, 1864.

JOHN HENRY,
HAS imported in the ship **LATONA,**
captain Thurston, from Liverpool, a few small
boxes of well assorted 4-4's wide
IRISH LINEN,
purchased in Dublin in July; which, with fine old Lon-
don particular
MADEIRA WINE,
in pipes and half pipes, he offers for sale on moderate
terms.
Richmond, 30th October, 1864.

The Subscribers have for Sale,
GERMAN Osnaburgs, by the bale or
piece,
Liverpool Table China, in sets, for families,
London Particular Madeira, and } Wines, by the pipe.
London Particular Tenerife }
PICKETT, POLLARD & JOHNSTON.
Richmond, Nov. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the
estate of JACOB WHEATON, deceased, are desired
to bring them forward immediately; and all those in-
debted to the said decedent, are requested to make pay-
ment, without delay, to
WM. COOK, Ex'or.
Richmond, Nov. 13, 1864.

FALL GOODS.
William Temple,
Has received by the ship *Edward and Charles* from London
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
Suitable to the approaching season.
HE expects an additional supply, to
complete an assortment, by the ship *Sally*, from
London, and *Latona* from Liverpool, which he will dis-
pose of on his usual low terms.
Richmond, Sept. 7th, 1864.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
By the brig *Edward and Charles*, from London,
A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
FALL & WINTER
GOODS,
Suitable to the ensuing season.
THEY expect a further supply by the
first arrivals from London and Liverpool, to com-
plete their assortment—which will be disposed of at their
usual low terms, for Cash or Country Produce.
Sept. 11.

By virtue of a deed of trust, execu-
ted to the subscribers, for the purpose of securing the
payment of a debt due from John Evans to John Tins-
ley, will be sold at public auction, for cash, at John
Napier's Tavern, in the town of Columbia and county
of Fluvanna, on the 29th day of December next,
4 likely Negro Slaves,
So many thereof as will raise the sum
of one hundred and seventy-eight pounds two shil-
lings and nine pence three farthings, with interest from
the 25th day of December last till paid, and the cost and
expenses of the said deed.

JOHN QUARLES } Trustees.
AND }
DAVID JOHNSON, }
Fluvanna, November 28, 1864.

SALE AT AUCTION.
Will be sold, at Public Auction, for ready money, on
Wednesday the 19th of December next,
The **HOUSE and LOT,**
NEAR the mouth of Shocker Creek,
at present occupied by Benjamin James Harris,
and commonly called the Shot Factory.—The title papers
may be seen by applying to
THO'S. TAYLOR & Co. v. v.
November 21st, 1864.

For Sale, or to be Hired,
A **NEGRO WENCH** with a young
CHILD.—Also, for sale, a **NEGRO MAN**, who
has worked several years as a Freeman in this Office—
Ten Dollars Reward.
STRAYED or stolen from James Penn's stable,
on Saturday night last, two very dark **SORREL**
HORSES; one about ten years old, with a star in
his forehead, and paces very well; the other about
four years old, and only trot, without any particu-
lar mark that I now recollect. Whoever will deli-
ver the said horse in Richmond, to they may be
bail, shall receive the above reward.
ED. PENN.
December 10, 1864.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the late firm of
Buchanan, Dunlop & Co. of Petersburg, Robert
Pollok & Co. of Richmond, and Dunlop, Pollok & Co. of
Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP,
late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser
of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be
pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, re-
siding in Richmond, or the subscriber, residing in Peters-
burg—who alone are authorized to make collections, and
grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately com-
menced against all who do not make payment before the
1st February next.
JOHN DUNLOP,
Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.
Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1864.

J. TOMPKINS,
RESPECTFULLY informs those
concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and
PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK
& Co. and DUNLOP, POLLOK & Co. to a new brick
house, near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale
House—
Where he has for Sale,
A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,
of superior quality.
Richmond, December 12th, 1864.

AN OVERSEER;
A person well recommended will enter with encour-
agement on application to the subscriber.
MARY BYRD.
Westover, Charles City county, }
November 29, 1864. } 1/1

NOTICE
Is hereby given, to the creditors of JAMES THOMPSON,
against whom a commission of bankruptcy has
been issued according to law,
THAT the commissioners and assignees
of his estate, will meet at their office, in the city
of Richmond, on Wednesday the 22nd day of January next,
at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of his es-
tate and effects; when those creditors who have not
proved their debts, must come prepared, or they will be
excluded the benefit of said dividend.
SAMUEL MYERS, } Assignees.
WILLIAM MCKENZIE, }
Richmond, 27th Nov. 1864. } 12 Jan.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
INTENDING to close all his former
transactions with the termination of the present year
requests all those who have demands against him, either
by bond, note or open account, to leave with Mr. Samuel
Jones, at the Toll-bridge, a memorandum of the nature
of their claims and the amount, in order that direction
may be given for the speedy payment of them. It
is hoped this notice will be attended to by all who are con-
cerned, as it will be placed in bar to claims which may at a
future distant day be exhibited against him or his estate.
JOHN MAYO.
Richmond, November 25th, 1864. 3w

ADVERTISEMENT.
TO BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the place formerly
known by the name of the Palace, in the city of Wil-
liamsburg, on Thursday the 16th day of January, 1865,
if fair, if not, the next fair day,
A **NUMBER** of very valuable and
likely **SLAVES**, and other personal estate of the
reverend Samuel Smith McCroskey, dec. among which
are a very valuable collection of **BOOKS**, and a single
CHAIR and HARNESS, and all the stocks of **CATTLE,**
SHEEP, and **HORSES**, and Farming Utensils
belonging to the farm, and the crops of **GRAIN, HAY,**
and **FODDER**, thereon made—some Household Linen
and other articles.
A credit of six months will be given to all who pur-
chase above the value of Twenty Dollars—the purchasers
giving bond with approved security, to carry interest
from the date—but if punctually paid, the interest will be
remitted. Ready money will be required for all purchases
not exceeding twenty dollars.
ELIZABETH McCROSKEY, Executrix.
Williamsburg, November 23th, 1864. tds

PETER BELLETT,
NURSERY & SEEDSMAN,
At Williamsburg, intending to remove to the state of
New York, offers for sale his
NURSERY,
CONTAINING 20 acres of rich ma-
nured Land, with about 100,000 Trees, of which
25,000, consisting as follows, are fit to be transplanted this
season:
44 sorts of Apples, at 6d per Tree.
44 ditto of Peas, at 1d each.
20 ditto of Peas, at 1d to 1 1/2 each.
10 ditto of Nectarine, 1s to 1 1/2 each.
10 ditto of Apricot, 1s to 2s each.
3 ditto of Quince, 1s to 2s each.
15 ditto of Cherries, 2s to 4s each.
18 ditto of Plums, 1s to 2s each.
4 ditto of Almond, 3s each.
3 ditto of Mulberries, 1s to 4s each.
2 ditto of Figs, 1s each.
7 ditto of Raspberry Bushes.
Lombardy and Balsam Poplars, Currants, Gooseberries
and Strawberries, of sorts; Grape Vines, of sorts; Ar-
tichokes and Asparagus Roots, together with a variety of
Flowering Shrubs, Flower Roots and Seeds, and Rose
Bushes, and a small quantity of Garden Seeds, of this
year's growth.
Also—may be had with the Nursery, 8 **NEGROES**, 3
of which are well acquainted with Gardening and Nurse-
ry work. Also 3 **HORSES**, 5 **STEERS**, 4 **COWS**,
and the Nursery and Farming **UTENSILS**—which, if
not sold by the first day of May next, will be set up at
Public Sale on that day—until which time, he will con-
tinue to sell TREES, &c. &c. on lower terms than
usual.
Orders left with Mr. George Greenhow, at Rich-
mond, and Messrs. John and Samuel Peniston, at Peters-
burg, will be duly attended to with dispatch.
Williamsburg, 20th November, 1864. epIm.

BURR & HAMILTON.
Is now opened at Mr. Hallam's Washington Tavern,
A NEW COLLECTION OF
WAX FIGURES,
SUPERIOR to any in America; among
which are a striking Likeness and Representation of
the late unfortunate **DUEL** fought between Col. Aaron
Burr, Vice-President of the United States, and General
Alexander Hamilton, wherein Gen. Hamilton is supported
by his second after receiving the mortal wound, while
Col. Burr is led from the field by his second—a striking
Representation of the place where the **DUEL** was fought,
upon scenery, which adds much to this interesting Re-
presentation, &c.—and a number of selected **FIGURES**,
chosen from the best selections in America.
MUSIC on an elegant ORGAN.
Admission—50 Cents for the first admission—and no
person is admitted the second, without paying half price
—25 Cents.

THE SUBSCRIBER
HAS FOR SALE,
HOLLAND Gin, in pipes; Malaga
Wine, in quart casks; Cotton and Wool Cards,
in boxes; Chocolate, per box; White Lead, Spanish
Brown, and Yellow Ochre, ground in oil; Nutmegs;
Patent Shot; Bar and Sheet Lead; Mould Candles;
Writing and Wrapping Paper; Country and Swedish
Iron; Sheet ditto; Liver Oil; Copperas; Alum; Fi-
tant Indigo; Refined Salt Petre; Ground Ginger; Pep-
per; 20d, 12d, 10d and 8d Nails and Brads; Germa-
n and Blister'd Steel; Cast Boxes; Straws of Tumblers;
Assortment of Shoes; hhd. and bbl. Gauging Rods; Ha-
milton's Snuff; Nail Rods; Short Pipes.
September 25.
HENRY HOVEY.

Ten Dollars Reward.
RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on
the night of the 18th instant, a **NEGRO Boy**, by the
name of **JACK**, about 18 years old; his complexion very
black; and when spoken to sharply, is apt to stammer.—
He formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. Lewis Burwell,
dec. from whose estate I purchased him.—His clothing
was a short black broad cloth jacket, corduroy breeches,
with shoes and stockings. It is supposed he is lurking
about Richmond, or in King William county, where his
relations live. Whoever will deliver the said boy to me
living in Manchester, or secure him in any jail, so that I
get him again, shall receive the above reward.
All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying the
said boy out of the state, under the penalty of the law.
DAVID PATTERSON, Jun.
November 27th, 1864.

SALES AT AUCTION.
Will be sold by the subscribers, at the late dwelling-
house of D. M. Randolph, Esq. on Friday the 16th
inst. a variety of valuable Household and Kitchen
FURNITURE;
Among which are, some fashionable and sub-
stantial Plate, lately imported; mahogany ta-
bles, side board and bafon stands of superior quality;
well assorted collection of the most useful kitchen
furniture; sets and parts of sets of table and tea
China, &c. &c. &c.
Terms of sale—Cash for all sums of 50 dollars and
under; over that sum, a credit of 60 and 120 days
will be given. The sale will commence at twelve
o'clock. In the mean time, ladies and gentlemen
are respectfully invited to view the articles; in ex-
pectation of which, attendance by the proprietor
will be given every morning until 11 o'clock.
THOMAS TAYLOR & Co.
Auctioneers.
December 3, 1864. eptda

ADVERTISEMENT.
To be sold to the highest bidder, on Thursday the
20th day of December next, at twelve months cre-
dit, the noted
PLANTATION,
for raising Indian Corn, that belongs to the es-
tate of Thomas Coxles, dec. of James City county,
CONTAINING 434 acres, more or less, lying on
the stage road from Williamsburg to Richmond,
and eleven miles from Williamsburg—as healthy
place as perhaps is to be found in the lower part of
the country—it abounds with excellent springs of
water; a dwelling house on it, with four rooms
below. At the same time and upon the same terms,
will be sold, 14 **NEGROES**, several Feather **BEDS**,
and other Household **FURNITURE**, too tedious to
mention. Bonds with approved security, will be re-
quired, carrying interest from the day of sale, if not
punctually paid.
By the EXECUTOR.
N. B. The sale will be on the above plantation.
December 7.

Richmond, October 25th, 1864.
PROPOSALS
By RITCHIE & WORSLEY, and AUG. DAVIS,
For publishing by subscription, the
DEBATES AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VIRGINIA CONVENTION,
ON THE ADOPTION OF THE
FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

ON the advantages of a work, whose
character is so well established, as that of the De-
bates of the Virginia Convention, it would be useless to
expatiate. A work which gives the most comprehensive
and exact, of the proceedings and arguments on the
adoption of the present constitution of the United States,
certainly needs not the passing tribute of the more me-
chanical Editor. If the reputation of a book which is so
frequently mentioned has not already anticipated these
eulogiums of the Editor, such a character, often inaccu-
rate, and always partial, can scarcely be expected to bring
it into notice. If the merits of the work have been already
appreciated, the eulogiums of the Editor will surely be
unnecessary.
The Debates of the Virginia Convention are complete-
ly out of print. No more than 1500 copies of the edi-
tion were ever published; and not more than one edi-
tion has ever appeared. Hence it is that the demand for
this work has scarcely ever been supplied; and it is hence
that the present publishers have been induced to print a
second edition.
Several mistakes, which had crept into the former
edition, will be corrected; the speeches will sometimes
be disposed for a more satisfactory perusal, by distribu-
ting them into appropriate paragraphs; and the entire
execution of the work will be in every respect more per-
fect.

CONDITIONS.
1. This work, which was divided into three volumes in
the former edition, will now be comprised into one.
2. It will be printed with a new type, on very good pa-
per, in the octavo form.
3. It will be bound in boards. An additional expence of
30 cents will be required for binding it in leather.
4. The price to subscribers will be three dollars, to be
paid on the delivery of the copy. Non-subscribers will
have to pay four dollars.
5. It is now in the press. The labor of two compositors
and two pressmen is constantly employed upon it; and
it may be expected to appear in Feb. or March, 1865.
Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.
Grand, Portable Grand; Patent Side-Board, and Plain
PIANO FORTE MAKERS.
INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they man-
ufacture Instruments of the above description, on the
newest and most approved plans, with Pedal,
Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop,
which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to
any imported, and on more reasonable terms.
Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—
Apply at Mr. Pritchard's Book-Store, Main-Street, or
at Wm. Davidson's, corner of Main and 1st streets,
July 17th, 1864.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery held in the City of Richmond, on the 23rd day of September, 1864,
Between
Robert Dunbar, Plaintiff,
And
Henry Field and John Field, Defendants.
THE defendant John Field, not
having entered his appearance and given security accord-
ing to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not
an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the
plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said de-
fendant do appear here on the first day of the next term,
and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of
this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper pub-
lished in the city of Richmond for two months succe-
ssively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the
said city.
A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in
the city of Richmond the 24th day of September, 1864,
Between
Charles Chequire, Plaintiff,
And
Francis Hume and Charles Hume, Defendants.
THE defendant Francis Hume,
not having entered his appearance and given security accord-
ing to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not
an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the
plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said de-
fendant do appear here on the first day of the next term,
and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of
this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper pub-
lished in the city of Richmond for two months succe-
ssively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the
said city.
A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond,
the 29th day of September, 1864,
Between
William Harris, administrator of Francis Thorpe, Plaintiff,
AND
Moses Austin & Company, Defendants.
THE defendants, who are out of this
country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to
have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such
cases, not having entered their appearance, and given se-
curity to perform the decree of the court this twenty-ninth
day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand
eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the plaintiff,
by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed, and refer the
accounts between the parties to one of the commissioners,
to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court
reported, with any matters specially stated, thought perni-
cious by himself, or required by the parties to be stated.
Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery held in the City of Richmond, on the 23rd day of September, 1864,
Between
Robert Dunbar, Plaintiff,
And
Henry Field and John Field, Defendants.
THE defendant John Field, not
having entered his appearance and given security accord-
ing to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not
an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the
plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said de-
fendant do appear here on the first day of the next term,
and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of
this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper pub-
lished in the city of Richmond for two months succe-
ssively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the
said city.
A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in
the city of Richmond the 24th day of September, 1864,
Between
Charles Chequire, Plaintiff,
And
Francis Hume and Charles Hume, Defendants.
THE defendant Francis Hume,
not having entered his appearance and given security accord-
ing to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not
an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the
plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said de-
fendant do appear here on the first day of the next term,
and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of
this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper pub-
lished in the city of Richmond for two months succe-
ssively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the
said city.
A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond,
the 29th day of September, 1864,
Between
William Harris, administrator of Francis Thorpe, Plaintiff,
AND
Moses Austin & Company, Defendants.
THE defendants, who are out of this
country, and against whom the plaintiff appears to
have proceeded in the mode by law prescribed in such
cases, not having entered their appearance, and given se-
curity to perform the decree of the court this twenty-ninth
day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand
eight hundred and four, upon the motion of the plaintiff,
by counsel, doth take his bill for confessed, and refer the
accounts between the parties to one of the commissioners,
to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court
reported, with any matters specially stated, thought perni-
cious by himself, or required by the parties to be stated.
Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capitol in
the city of Richmond the 26th day of September, 1864,
Between
Jesse Chowning, Reuben Chowning and John Barner, Plaintiff,
And
John Michie, George Michie, Turner Anderson, acting
executor of George Chowning, dec. and John Downing
and Polly his wife, Patrick Michie, Nancy, Sally, Mat-
thew and Robert Michie, and John Michie and Lucie
his wife, Defendants.
THE defendant George Michie,
not having entered his appearance and given security accord-
ing to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and
appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not
an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the
plaintiffs, by counsel, It is ordered, That the said de-
fendant do appear here on the first day of the next term,
and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of
this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper pub-
lished in the city of Richmond for two months succe-
ssively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the
said city.
A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery held at the Capiti-
ol in the city of Richmond the 25th day of Sep-
tember, 1864,
Between
Thomas Coleman, Plaintiff,
And
James and Robert Dunlop, surviving partners of
Dunlops and Crosse, and Edmund Pendleton, jun., Defendants.
THE defendants James and Ro-
bert Dunlop, not having entered their appearance and
given security according to the act of assembly and the
rules of this court, and appearing to the satisfaction of
the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country:
On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered,
That the said defendants do appear here on the first
day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff;
and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in
some newspaper published in the city of Richmond for
two months successively, and posted at the front door of
the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

At Albemarle October Court, 1864.
Harwood Bacon and Thomas Boyd, Plaintiffs,
Against
James W. Moss and Robert Thru, Defendants.
THE defendant James W. Moss,
not having entered his appearance and given security accord-
ing to the act of assembly and the rules of this court,
and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is
not an inhabitant of the state: On the motion of the
plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ordered, That the said de-
fendants do appear here on the first Monday in March
next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a co-
py of this order be forthwith issued in some public
newspaper in the commonwealth for two months succe-
ssively, and posted at the front door of the courthouse of
the said county.
Teste, JOHN NICHOLAS, c. c.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in
the city of Richmond, the 10th day of September, 1864,
Between
Anthony Buck, executor of William Glassell, deceased, Plaintiff,
And
Executors of Rebecca Blackhouse, deceased, and Patrick Mone, executor of James
Hunter, Defendants.
THE defendants,
not having entered their appearance and given security according
to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not
inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plain-
tiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants
do appear here on the first day of the next term, and an-
swer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this or-
der be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in
the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and
posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in
the city of Richmond, the 10th day of September, 1864,
Between
Anthony Buck, executor of William Glassell, deceased, Plaintiff,
And
Executors of Rebecca Blackhouse, deceased, and Patrick Mone, executor of James
Hunter, Defendants.
THE defendants,
not having entered their appearance and given security according
to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not
inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plain-
tiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants
do appear here on the first day of the next term, and an-
swer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this or-
der be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in
the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and
posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:
At a Superior Court of Chancery, held at the Capitol in
the city of Richmond, the 10th day of September, 1864,
Between
Anthony Buck, executor of William Glassell, deceased, Plaintiff,
And
Executors of Rebecca Blackhouse, deceased, and Patrick Mone, executor of James
Hunter, Defendants.
THE defendants,
not having entered their appearance and given security according
to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it ap-
pearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not
inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plain-
tiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants
do appear here on the first day of the next term, and an-
swer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this or-
der be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in
the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and
posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.
A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.